

# SPORTS



In the Kiev closing game of the 21st European rugby championship the USSR beat Romania 14-0 to win their first silver award. Italy placed third while France retained the title. Pictured above is a tense moment in the USSR-Romania bout. Attacking are guests (dark tunics).

## BOXING

The USSR won four titles at the just ended European championships in Budapest. The victors were Samson Khachatryan of Kirovskan (under 57 kg), Israel Akopchikyan of Yerevan (under 67 kg), Makhachkala's Nurmagomed Shanavazov (under 81) and Donetsk's Alexander Yagubkin (under 91).

## CHAMPIONS FOR THE FIRST TIME

For the first time in their 90-year-old history, the football team of Verona have become champions of Italy one round prior to the end of the national championship. Having drawn 1-1 with Atlanta, Verona have become irresistible for their rivals.

For Italian football fans this victory was a real sensation. In the previous years the fight for leadership was among the famous Juventus (which used to have seven players in the national team that won the World Cup in 1982), Roma (which fielded such world-famous players like Brazilian Falcao), and the experienced Inter and Fiorentina.

This year's championship proved to be an exception from the rule. From its very start the fight for the cup was led by two provincial teams — Verona and Torino. Last year's champions Juventus and Fiorentina in the European Champion's Cup, Roma, were hopelessly behind, and couldn't bridge the gap in the number of points.

In almost every match, Verona demonstrated swift game with pitched attacks not typical of the Italian football. In the opinion of the Italian athletic observers, this confusion was caused by Osvaldo Bantoli, coach of the Romeo and Juliet Town team.

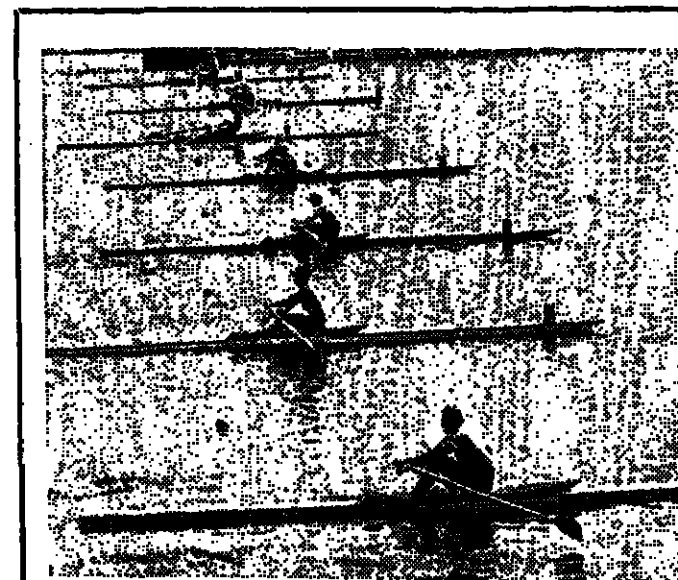
## Fast model aircraft

A model aircraft designed by Muscovite Anatoly Kokhanyuk made 282.79 kph at the national cord model aircraft Cup in Khar'kov, one of the highest speeds of the season in the world.

Muscovites won another two classes. MAI students Igor Trifonov and Andrei Kokorin won the "air combat", while their teammates Yuri Nazin and Oleg Vorobyov took the racing model class. The top aerobatics performer was one of the most experienced entrants, Anatoly Kolesnikov of Frunza.

## Silver at long last

The USSR won, for the first time ever, the silver medals of the European rugby championships, beating Romania 14-0 (8-3) in the closing match of the 21st such championship. The national team was set up as recently as 1974. Italy won the bronze and France retained the title.



A women's 2,000 m single scull heat.

## New name in track racing

A worthy opponent has come for the favourites in this season's track racing, whose climax will be the August world championships in Italy. He is last year junior world champion 18-year-old Leningrader Vyacheslav Yekimov. Recently competing in the national cup at the Krylatskoye Olympic track in Moscow, the student of the physical culture institute not simply provided serious competition to the rivals but even won three Olympic events.

He clocked times close to record one in the individual and team pursuit races as well as the 150 lap bunch race, leaving behind 1980 Olympic, Druzhba-84 and world champions. Specialists call him a discovery of the new season.

He himself primarily explains his success by the fact he has been training since 1980 under noted Leningrad coach Alexander Kuznetsov who raised Olympic champions Alexander Krasnov and Viktor Manakov and other strong riders, who help the coach train young cyclists.

My nearest goal, said Yekimov, is to do well at the national championship in Klepeda on July 18-23, where its participants will also vie for berths on the national team. Asked if one could expect new world records this season, he said: Quite, leading riders continue storming the records, all the more so that designers are coming up with new cycle models. Much will depend on how quickly riders get the feel of the novel like disc wheels.

Valery LOBANOV



Photo by Andrei K.

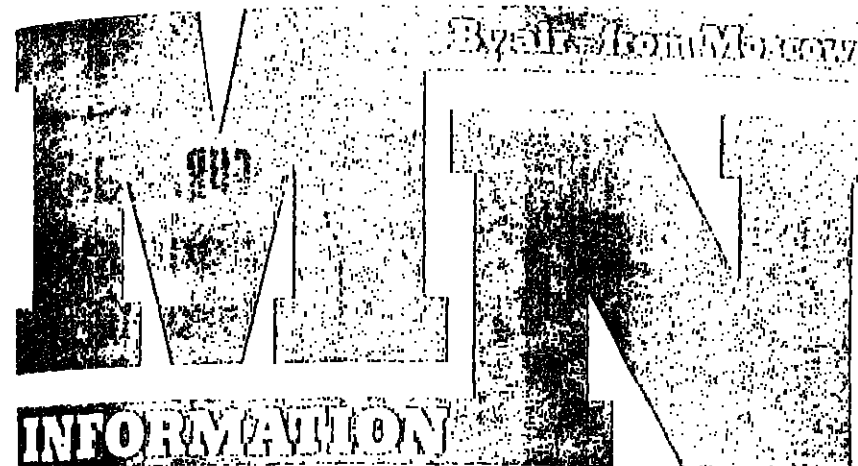
## McENROE AND LENDL IN PLAY

The tennis world was over in Düsseldorf, West Germany. In the final meet of the season, Czechoslovakia repaid by their top players. It was the meet of the rackets — John McEnroe and Ivan Lendl, holding the top places in the world. The most tenacious battle lasted three and a half hours. Lendl — 6-7, 7-6, 6-3.

No less tense was a battle between experienced Jimmy Connors and star of Czech tennis Miloslav Mečíř. The season won the World Open and was in the final the Italian champion. Lendl was close to success when he led in the decisive set 6-5, yet went down 3-6, 6-3, 7-6.

The traditional competition of Soviet and GDR rowers, held at the 24th Grand Moscow Regatta on the Olympic Rowing Canal, ended only in the last heat — the men's teams of eight. Of the 14 gold awards at stake, the USSR picked up seven while the GDR won six, Bulgaria, Italy, Cuba, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia also participated but it was only the Galleppes and Carmine Abbagnale brothers — Italian 1984 Olympic winners — who managed to win gold in the pair with coxswain.

Photo by Sergei Proskov



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## USSR-Bulgaria: programme of cooperation

General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and General Secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria Todor Zhivkov (now in Moscow on a friendly working visit) have signed a long-term programme of economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria up to the year 2000.

Today our parties and states fully and fruitfully cooperate in practically all aspects of public life yet we should strive to more closely as we are with the tasks. Mikhail Gorbachev said. We consistently search for ways to further improve the effectiveness of our cooperation so that it would yield more fruits and help solve vital problems.

(Continued on page 2)

## POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee has considered a range of issues connected with the country's economic, social and cultural development and world politics. The meeting discussed ways to further improve the setting of production output rates and specified extra measures for harvesting crops, promoting agricultural produce and trade and providing favourable conditions for livestock wintering.

The Politbureau approved the technical and economic specifications of a master plan for the development of the city of Leningrad and its region from 1986 to 2005.

Also discussed and approved were the results of the talks between Mikhail Gorbachev and the General Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist

Party's Central Committee, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Gustav Husák, who was on an official friendly visit to the USSR. It was stressed that the accords reached during the talks and the programme for long-term economic, scientific and technological cooperation for up to the year 2000 signed in Moscow open up new prospects for upgrading the entire fabric of relations between the two countries.

(Continued on page 2)

## FACTS and EVENTS

France has conducted another underground nuclear test on the Mururoa Atoll (southern Pacific) with a yield of some 30 kilotons. This is the 70th of such tests in French Polynesia since 1975 when Paris embarked on its nuclear test programme.

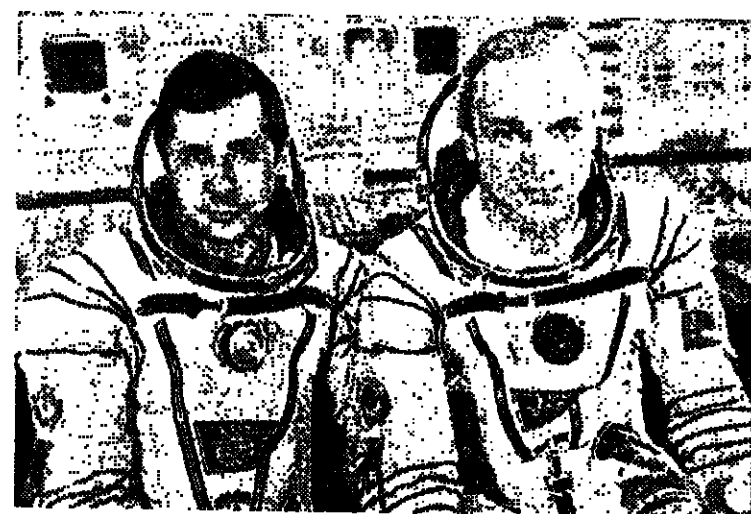
383 cases, in which planes approached one another too closely and thus risked collision were registered in the United States last year. Yet, according to the ABC TV network, the Federal Aviation Administration's report cut down this number nearly by half.

Britain and China have agreed to broaden economic ties and cooperation in nuclear power engineering. The appropriate documents were signed by British Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher, and Premier of the State Council of China Zhao Ziyang, who was recently in London on an official visit.



The Spanish progressive public is protesting against the country's entry into NATO and American military presence on Spanish soil. Mass demonstrations in many cities are demanding that the authorities cut down military spending and use the money instead to advance education, science and culture.

A scene from an anti-war youth demonstration in Madrid (from "L'Espresso").



Left to right: Cosmonauts Viktor Savinykh and Vladimir Dzhanibekov.

## Soyuz T-13 zooms into space

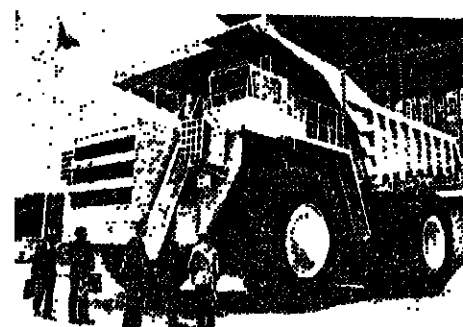
The Soviet Union has launched another spacecraft — Soyuz T-13 with a two-man crew who will join the Salyut-7 space complex.

Mission commander Vladimir Dzhanibekov, 43, has been in space four times since he joined the cosmonauts' team in 1970. His first flight was in 1978.

Engineer Viktor Savinykh, 45, started training for space flights in 1978 and was on a 75-day mission aboard Salyut-6 in 1981. Salyut-7 has not been used since a three-man crew returned to Earth last October after a record 34-week stay in space. On that mission, cosmonauts made six space walks totalling 22 hours.

The programme of the flight of the Soyuz T-13 spacecraft provides for the conduct of joint work with the orbital research station Salyut-7. At present the station which has been in orbit for over three years now continues its flight in a mothballed state.

The on-board systems of Salyut-7 are functioning normally. The crew feel well. Cosmonauts Dzhanibekov and Savinykh have begun their work under the flight programme.



Towering outside the show pavilion is the 180-tonne BelAZ dump truck.

are actually the main strategic levers for bolstering the economy. Quite appropriately the show's emphasis is, for instance, on a flexible automated section for comprehensive mechanical machining showing all the possibilities of novel technological systems, which are totally essential for retooling many industries. The exhibition reflects modern science and technology and looks into the future, as well. Specialists in various fields will gather here for conferences and seminars and hold meetings with researchers.

## Security for all

Moscow was recently the venue for a representative conference of public organizations—founding members of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation.

The Committee came into being 14 years ago at a time of mounting aspirations for détente in Europe. Its founders were trade unions, youth and women's organizations, various artistic unions, scientific associations and the USSR Parliamentary Group. The Committee's objectives are to represent the Soviet Union in the international public movement for European security; familiarize broad sections of the Soviet society with problems of European security and cooperation, and establish contacts with social political forces advocating lasting peace in Europe on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The Committee's work between 1981 and 1985, stressed a report by its chairman Lav Tol-

kunov, who is also Chairman of the Union of the Soviets of the USSR Supreme Soviet, aimed at forging a broad coalition of political and public forces demanding elimination of the nuclear war threat, an end to the arms race—specifically in Europe — and a return to détente and good-neighbourly relations.

On present-day interstate relations Tolkunov said: If states with differing social systems were able to come together against the Hitlerite plague, could they not join forces against the threat of a collective decimation of entire humanity in a nuclear conflagration? Our planet is too small and brittle to endure a disaster on a scale of nuclear war.

(Continued on page 2)



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## EDITORIAL BOARD

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## Clouds over Nicaragua

Managua. Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega has charged that Washington is preparing a large-scale military operation against Nicaragua to eliminate the Sandinista popular revolution.

Speaking in a radio and TV programme "Facing the nation" he stressed that the innocent American war games in Central America had the main objective of mastering blitz airflits

to Nicaragua of US troops stationed at US bases in Honduras, Panama and the USA itself. He further accused the Washington administration of attempts to worsen relations between Nicaragua on the one hand and Costa Rica and Honduras on the other. Some circles in Costa Rica, he noted, have given in to American pressure and joined the anti-Nicaraguan campaign.

## Kampuchean-Vietnamese meeting

Phnom Penh. The Kampuchean people are deeply grateful to the fraternal Vietnamese people for effective support in their struggle for freedom and independence, the topping of the blood-stained Pol Pot regime, assistance in defence of revolutionary gains, and laying the foundations of socialism. Chairman of the State Council of Kampuchea, Hang Samrin, told Chairman of the State Council of Vietnam, Truong Chinh, who is here on an official friendly visit at the head of a Vietnamese delegation.

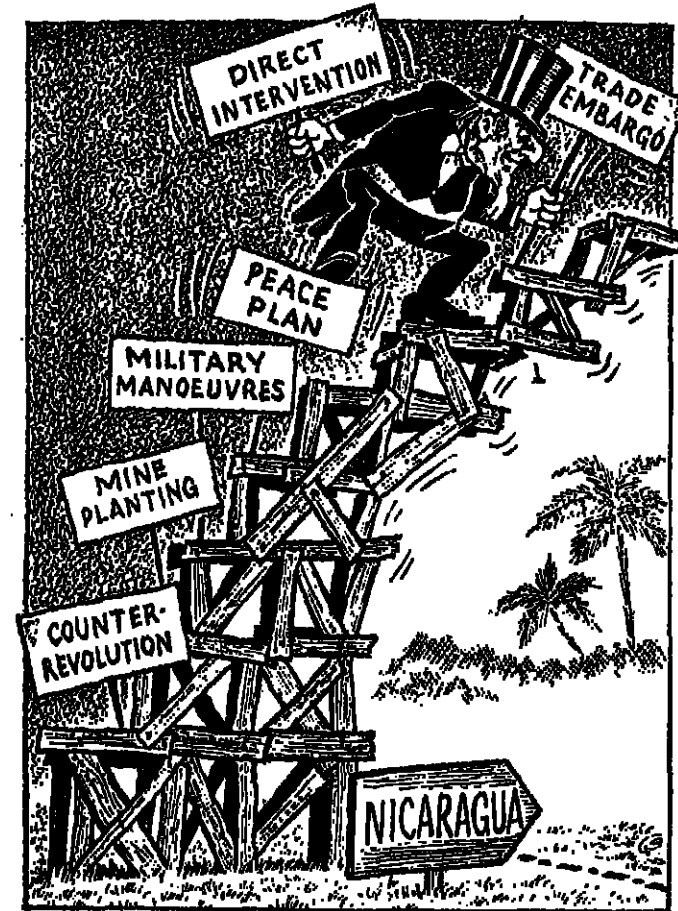
The present visit, the Kampuchean leader stressed, will serve to further cement friendship, fighting solidarity and extensive cooperation between the two nations, consolidate the fraternal alliance of the Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Laotian peoples, the struggle for peace and stability in South-East Asia and worldwide.

Truong Chinh noted that the

national resurgence and successes achieved by People's Kampuchea over six years of its existence testified to the vigour of the Kampuchean revolution and were the result of the heroic struggle of its people and support from the fraternal peoples of Indochina, the entire socialist community and the revolutionary and peace-loving forces of the planet. These gains have dealt a crushing blow to the designs of imperialism and international reaction in South-East Asia.

## REPRESSION IN EL SALVADOR

San Jose. The anti-popular pro-American regime of Duarte has unleashed a real genocide in the country and conducts a war against its own people, stresses a statement circulated by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, condemning a new barbaric crime of the military. Recently some regime soldiers, shooting indiscriminately, burnt into a hospital in San Salvador, whose staff were



Risky steps of escalation.

Drawing by Vladimir Sviridov

## Canada denounces Israeli expansion

Ottawa. The Canadian Committee on Foreign Affairs has favoured an Israeli conference on the Middle East with participation by the USSR and the USA.

A report prepared by the committee, however, denounces the intention of Israel to occupy the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Golan Heights. According to the Canadian Press news agency, Senators also condemned Aviv's colonization of the West Bank and other illegal and rigid restrictions on the political and economic rights of the Arab population, urged dismantling of settlements in the occupied lands.

The Committee stressed that PLO was a democratic organization advancing the interests of the people of Palestine. A vast majority of Palestinians see the PLO as their representative, the report

## USSR-Bulgaria programme of cooperation

(Continued from p. 1)

Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet Premier, in the Order of Lenin in connection with his outstanding role in the development of all-round cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and his great contribution to strengthening peace and consolidating the positions of socialism.

## POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

(Continued from p. 1)

in the interest of their peoples. Having heard and read a report by V. I. Voronov on a visit to Canada by the Soviet delegation, the Politbureau discussed the Soviet Union's desire to promote mutually advantageous relations with that country, the interest of their peace and international relations.

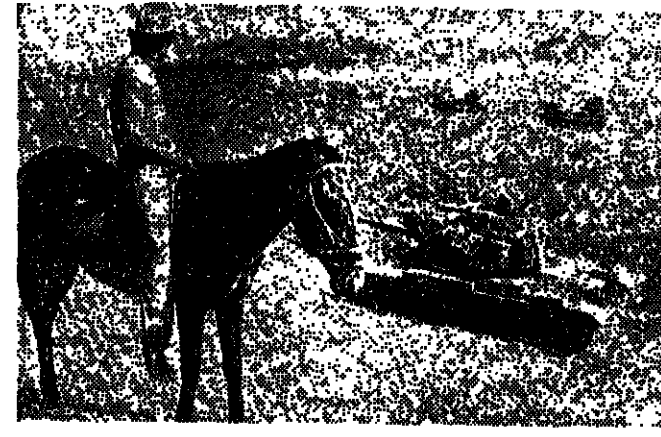
## Security for all

(Continued from p. 1)

The world is in danger of being built on top of a security for all. The conference on the security of the South Atlantic, which was held in London, has reached a high level. Thus, between 1981 and 1984 it rose from 31.4 to 32.4 per cent. Bilateral trade has considerably expanded while the quality of products made for the USSR has improved.

This mounted Honduran peasant silently watches roaring American tanks and helicopters (photo from the "Time" magazine). This is not surprising: it is difficult to imagine a time in recent years when the territory of Honduras was free from war exercises involving American military units. The procession of successive games, with changes only in their code-names, is rarely interrupted and the protagonists are nearly always the same.

One of them US army sergeant,



David Baker (picture culled from "USA Today"), arrived in Honduras during war games there to pose as an enemy infiltrated into Honduras from the south. The crude instructions on Nicaragua by the organizers of the war games are all too clear, yet very few people believe in the threat allegedly posed by Nicaragua to the neighbouring countries. Washington needs the endless military manoeuvres to legitimize the permanent presence of American troops in Honduras and turn it into a springboard for crushing national liberation movements in Central America.

## Terrorists receive capital punishment

Kabul. Three members of the terrorist counter-revolutionary organization, Hezbe Islami, have been openly tried here. They were charged with planting explosives in a Kabul marketplace which killed one person and injured 14 others.

Sayed Aref and his accomplices confessed they had undergone special training in subversion under American and Pakistani instructors at Afghan counter-revolutionary camps near Peshawar (Pakistan); that after receiving weapons, ammunition and subversive literature they infiltrated Afghanistan to carry out sabotage.

Faced with irrefutable facts and evidence presented by the prosecuting council, the bandits fully confessed their crimes against the people and Government of Afghanistan. They received capital punishment.

## FACTS AND EVENTS

© Last year, six thousand of fully registered lobbyists seeking the adoption of laws by the US Congress suitable to their clients spent more than 42 million dollars for 78.3 thousand dollars per person to pressure the legislators. This is more than the official pay drawn by members of the Congress over the same period.

© The member-countries of the Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance have submitted to the Polish Government the ratification instruments of the protocol extending the term of the treaty. Thus the protocol, signed in Warsaw on April 26 this year, has come into force. The Warsaw Treaty has been extended by another 20 years, with a possible and subsequent prolongation for another ten years.

© Bulgarian Foreign Trade Minister Kh. Khristov told the "Pravda" newspaper that the country's trade with the Soviet Union has reached a high level. Thus, between 1981 and 1984 it rose from 31.4 to 32.4 per cent. Bilateral trade has considerably expanded while the quality of products made for the USSR has improved.

## BLATANT LIES

Vienna. Claims by Pretoria officials that the withdrawal of South African troops from Angola territory has been completed are blatant lies. This was asserted by Angola's UN permanent representative Elisio de Figueiredo. He told a press conference here that South African troops continue to occupy several regions in the Kunene and Cabinda provinces of the country — hundreds of kilometres away from South African borders.

The root of tensions, conflicts and clashes in the south of the continent, he maintained, are the actions of the South African racists, who, together with their imperialist sponsors, are responsible for the deaths of thousands of people in Angola and the immense damage to the country's economy. Condemning the illegal occupation of Namibia, he said the Pretoria regime is conducting a policy of state terrorism towards the people there.

## Science and technology

### PETROL WITHOUT LEAD

As is generally known, lead compounds are added to petrol to raise the octane rating of the fuel and subsequently the engine power and... toxicity of exhaust gases. No way out of this vicious circle could be found. But not long ago, as the "New Scientist" magazine maintains, experts of the Kuwait Petroleum company developed fuel without lead admixtures. Though the new petrol is very expensive, the company is planning to increase its production.

### UTILIZING UNDERGROUND SEAS

The Egyptian Ministry of Irrigation and specialists from Sudan and Ethiopia are devising a programme for using subterranean waters to irrigate new tracts of land. At present, they are establishing the reserves and precise location of a huge natural reservoir beneath the surface in these three African states. Preliminary exploration has shown that there is enough water in this underground sea to irrigate nearly half a million hectares of land.

### VANISHING CHARACTERS

Newspapers are, unfortunately, short-lived things. After reading they are usually thrown away or, at best, sent to waste-paper collection centres. To give the paper a new life it is necessary to "clean off" the printing ink. This is a complex and expensive process. Meanwhile, Japanese specialists have come out with an interesting solution of the problem: de-

veloping ink which vanishes without a trace from the paper 24 hours after printing. Time will tell if the novelty will become popular.

### SATELLITE FOR LATIN AMERICA

By 1990 Latin American countries will have their own communication satellite. Called El Condor, it will transmit telegraphic, telephone, and telex messages, and relay television programmes. Specialists note that space communications will help people in remote areas of the continent's population receive fresh information which will make them more active in the socio-political life in the region and in the world as a whole.

## OF INTEREST

### Ear to aid investigations

Egyptian police have decided to use ear pins for criminal investigations. Research indicated that, like fingerprints, each person has his own shape of ears, and even that the two ears of a person differ from one another. The shape of the ears remains unchanged from birth to death. However, until recently it was difficult to use this circumstance in criminal investigations. But the possibility exists now, since a set of methods has been devised to obtain ear prints.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### PROBLEMS OF SECURITY SHOULD BE HEEDED

Concurrently with its programme of "star wars", Washington continues to boost its offensive strategic systems, writes SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. According to the Pentagon boss Caspar W. Weinberger, since 1980 America's nuclear arms expenditure has shot up nearly threefold. Several administration officials even suggest overshooting the limit set by the SALT-2 Treaty on strategic armaments. Several days ago the US Navy received the nuclear-powered "Albatross" submarine, the sixth submarine with 24 Trident missiles aboard. The seventh, "Albatross", will have a trial run in September, making the USA thus overstep the Treaty ceiling on ballistic missiles. To avoid breaching Treaty provisions, the USA should dismantle one of the submarines carrying Poseidon rockets, but the indications are that the Pentagon is averse to this and looking for loopholes. For instance, it has come up with a so-called "intermediate option" under which a Poseidon-armed submarine will be decommissioned while retaining its rocket launchers.

The Soviet Union, the newspaper stresses, is patiently asking the USA not to play hide and seek or engage in cheating. Security problems should not be handled irresponsibly.

### DANGEROUS PARTNERSHIP

Plans to set up a global military-strategic structure with the participation of the United States, other NATO member-countries and Japan, are now becoming more obvious, writes the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. The Russian administration has long been demonstratively making no difference between its European allies and Japan, actually equating the latter with members of the North Atlantic Alliance.

By setting up a new military-strategic structure, Washington seeks to take the USSR into "traps", to create for it a threat both at the western and eastern frontiers, the newspaper stresses.

Of no small significance is also another aim — to get broader possibilities in the sphere of material preparations of a new war through attracting economic and scientific-technical potential of West European countries and Japan to create qualitatively new types of weapons, including space weapons.

It is amply clear that the bolstering of military-political coordination between NATO and Japan is yet another factor destabilizing the already complicated international situation.

### PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS IN GREECE

The results of the parliamentary elections in Greece have convincingly shown that the Greek people reject the policy of the right-wing leaders who come out for the country's subordination to Western economic and military-political interests, PRAVDA writes in its commentary.

"The trial of forces" was marked by very acute struggle. The more noteworthy and weighty is the contribution which has been made to the triumph of democratically-minded voters by the Communist Party of Greece which has retained previous representation in parliament. In difficult conditions when the cardinal question, what path the country will follow, was being decided, the Greek Communists were selflessly fighting to defeat reaction.

By their vote the Greek people supported in no uncertain terms the policy of the progressive changes. The Greek people appreciated the steps that were taken by the government in recent years, aimed at consolidating peace and preserving detente, the Greek initiatives aimed at curbing the nuclear arms race. The broad masses favourably responded to the measures aimed at democratization of social life in the country.

### SAME OLD RECIPE

What just settlement could one talk of when US Middle East policy, far from being constructive, is, in fact, bringing the solution of the crisis in that region closer to ZVEZDA. Both the Camp David accords and the Reagan Middle East plan are political plays with "one-way advantages". Their aim is to direct a Middle East settlement along the "American channel" and reap advantages solely for Israel and the USA.

In bringing pressure to bear on Arab nations, as was manifest during a recent visit to Washington by King Hussein of Jordan, the USA is simultaneously giving Israel a free hand by abetting its expansionist plans. The latter openly declares that Arab territories will not be returned to their legitimate owners, continues the newspaper.

It is exactly this kind of "settlement", under which Israel will benefit from its aggression that the USA is offering Arab nations.

## METRO FOR ALEXANDRIA

Cairo. Alexandria with a population of over 3 million will be the second city in Egypt after Cairo to have a metro. The city's authorities are now studying a project for high-speed metro which is badly needed by the city to solve its acute transport problems. Alexandria's underground railway will make transportation of passengers easier within the limits of the city, which stretches along the Mediterranean coast for several dozens of kilometres. The first line will cover 35 kilometres. It is planned to complete the project in 10 years.

## Crocodiles from assembly lines

An unusual nursery for breeding crocodiles has been set up in Arab Minch, southern Ethiopia. A special farm has a line for "growing" young crocodiles. At first crocodile eggs are placed in boxes containing hot sand. After hatching the young crocodiles are taken to special compounds where they are raised. In the near future it is planned to transport the fully grown crocodiles of the farm to two thousand reptiles a year. Ethiopia, said in considerable time in foreign currency by selling crocodile skins which are highly valued on international markets.

## VIEWPOINT

Valentin KUNIN

## COOPERATION WITH 'REPELLENT' SYSTEM

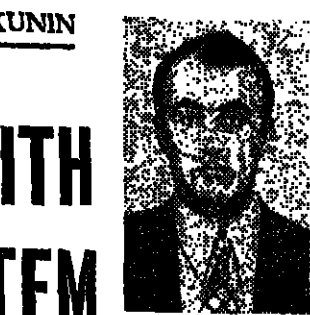
The world is indignant at the American administration's decision to impose economic sanctions against Nicaragua. Even Washington's closest allies have reacted extremely negatively to it. In the USA itself various public organizations are holding protest demonstrations demanding imposition of sanctions against racist South Africa — not Managua.

SHH the White House sticks to its guns. At a recent Washington press conference a State Department spokesman claimed that the situations in Nicaragua and South Africa were not comparable. While the Sandinistas failed to improve the human rights situation and tried to export revolution, he claimed, there was evidence of a process of reform in South Africa, which should end the unacceptable and repellent system of apartheid.

Indeed, the two situations cannot be compared. The Sandinista revolution toppled dictator Somoza and his "human rights achievements" are well known, something that Washington just cannot forgive the Nicaraguans. On the other hand, daily reports from South Africa speak of the growing number of killed and maimed South Africans who dared defend their

human rights, and to all intents and purposes Washington is quite amenable to it. The shootings of peaceful demonstrators, mass killings of striking African workers, and murder of trade union activists in South Africa are indeed a testimony to the so-called "democratic changes" in the system of apartheid, which, as confessed by President Reagan himself and his closest associates, they sincerely abhor and are eager to put an end to.

As the White House would like us to believe, is precisely the purpose of the 1981-proclaimed policy of "constructive cooperation" between the USA and South Africa, which calls not for curtailing but for expanding, primarily economic links with Pretoria. In broadening cooperation with South Africa, the White House insists, the USA gets the opportunity to influence the apartheid government to stimulate "positive change" there, make the apartheid regime conduct a more liberal policy towards the native African population, and exercise "restraint" on South Africa's attempts to forcibly make neighbouring African countries bow to its political and economic line.



Our policy has enabled us to make considerable progress, and we will stick to it, the US president told a press conference in Washington. Indeed, considerable progress it is: over the four years or so of "constructive cooperation" the USA has become South Africa's biggest trading partner, with bilateral trade topping 4.5 billion dollars. The USA gets from the apartheid state all the titanium it needs to make planes and rockets and 90 per cent of cobalt, chrome and platinum. American banks have extended to Pretoria an additional two billion dollars in loans and credits, while the total US investments in South Africa have almost reached 16 billion dollars.

agreement with South Africa on nuclear cooperation worth \$8 million dollars; restrictions on the sale of US computers and nuclear technology to that apartheid republic were relaxed. Reports indicate that 40 experienced American experts are now employed at South African nuclear facilities.

All the demands to end cooperation with South Africa are rejected by Washington out of hand. Its excuse has always been the same: "constructive cooperation" will lead to "positive changes" in the home and foreign policies of Pretoria's government. Yet the facts tell a different story, for the racist vehemently refuse to abandon the policy of apartheid, and are intensifying terror and repression against African workers. Their September 1984 "constitution" formalised the policy of denying the African population the right to participate in public and political life. The government responds with bullets and tear gas to the mass protest action now in its eighth month.

Pretoria engages in subversion against Angola and Mozambique by supplying counter-revolutionary gangs with arms and military equipment. An attempt is being made to install a puppet government in Namibia in contravention of UN resolutions, while — barring SWAPO, recognized by the UN and the OAU as the sole legitimate representative of the people of that country, from participating in the solution of the Namibian problem.

Such are the actual "constructive" results of "constructive cooperation" of the USA with the apartheid regime. Will US Congress heed the demands of its own citizens?



### Round the Soviet Union

● SINCE ITS COMMISSIONING ON MARCH 7, 1981, THE METRO IN YEREVAN, CAPITAL OF ARMENIA (A SOVIET REPUBLIC IN TRANSCAUCASIA) HAS TRANSPORTED 90 MILLION PASSENGERS. The Armenian capital now has a population of more than 1,000,000. Construction of new residential areas is in full swing. All this dictates the need to increase underground transportation lines. Therefore, alongside the first, the construction of the second stage of the Yerevan Metro is going on.

● THE CHANGING OF THE PERSONNEL HAS BEEN EFFECTED AT THE LENINGRADSKAYA STATION — THE LAST OF THE SCIENCE CITIES UNDER USSR FLAG IN THE SOUTH POLE. Now all the seven Soviet observatories and stations of the ice continent have started wintering and fulfilling scientific programmes of the 30th Soviet Antarctic expedition.

● THE RELATIVIST THEORY OF THE MOVEMENT OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM'S PLANETS, WORKED OUT BY SOVIET SCIENTISTS, MAKES IT POSSIBLE TO CALCULATE THE DISTANCE FROM THE EARTH TO THE CELESTIAL BODIES—OUR NEIGHBOURS IN OUTER SPACE—WITH HITHERTO UNPRECEDENTED APPROXIMATION OF SEVERAL KILOMETRES. This major feat for solving fundamental scientific problems and practical cosmological became topic for discussion at an international symposium, held in Leningrad, attended by astronomers and mathematicians from 25 countries.

### Donbass coal field: prospects for expansion

At present Donbass coal field, the oldest and most important in the USSR, yields two-thirds of the anthracite and nearly half the coking coals produced in the country.

Although mining operations here have been going on for two centuries, no one predicts

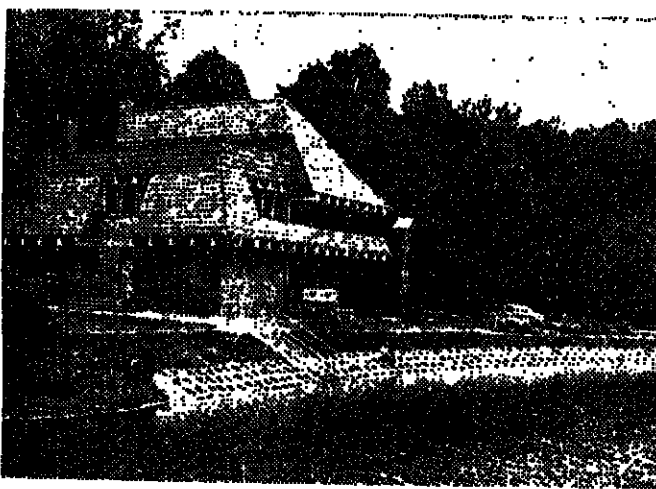
any decline, as the remaining reserves are estimated thousands of millions of tonnes. The only problem is that, with every passing year, mines have to go another ten to fifteen metres deeper. The deepest of the mines has gone down below the

### MILLIONS VISIT THESE HEALTH RESORTS

These pictures were taken in early summer, the traditional time when holidaymakers rush to the Caucasian Black Sea coast—the beaches of Pitsunda (right), and in the Kedain District of Lithuania (a Soviet Baltic republic) where collective farmers rest at their holiday home "Rilu Aukstra" (bottom).

The Soviet Union has a ramified network of almost 14,000 holiday centres. The majority of them (13,000) are run by trade unions. Last year they took care of 10 million people.

Vouchers are distributed at industrial enterprises and institutions by their trade union committees. As a rule people obtain them at reduced prices, paying not more than one-third (up to forty roubles) of their cost. The



balance is paid for by the respective unions from the social maintenance funds built up from money received from industrial enterprises and institutions as well as state budget grants. The funds, to which the people make no contributions, are at the disposal of the trade unions. The essence of such a policy is to make the health resorts accessible primarily for people in need of medical treatment, pensioners or those with comparatively low incomes. Trade unions also finance the summer rest of children at Young Pioneer camps. Ten per cent of the vouchers are distributed free of charge while the rest are offered for a quarter of their price.

1,300-metre mark. Nevertheless, coal extraction is profitable since the field lies close to the main coal consumer — the European part of the Soviet Union. The economic programme for the development of the mines provides for increased coal extraction. As compared with 1980, it will be stepped up by eleven million tonnes this year. The increases have been made possible by the introduction of highly mechanized mines and reconstruction of the existing

ones. At present, Donbass miners are working with highly sophisticated technologies which not only mechanize coal extraction, but also guarantee safety at great depths. In the future the fields will have unmanned mines. A present, Soviet scientists are designing a set of machines which can extract coal without man descending into the pit. The first such mines will be commissioned by the end of the decade.

### Armenian machine tools

A digital programme-controlled lathe of a new generation has been prepared for mass production by experts at the Armenian association in Armenia (Transcaucasian republic).

Machine-tool construction accounts for 25 per cent of the public's entire industrial output. The list of Armenia's industry includes metal-cutting lathes of almost all technological groups. Especially popular are scientific precision machine tools produced in Kirovakan and which repeatedly won the highest awards at international industrial exhibitions and fairs.

Machine tools produced in Armenia are exported to 30 countries.

### FISH RESERVES OF THE AMUR RIVER

The spring fishing season is quite successful for the fish collective farms on the Amur River (the Soviet Far East Territory). The Soviet Far East Territory has some fish species which have not been fully fished there for the last 100 years. Such a reserve was prompted by the reduction in industrial fish stocks because of the protracted drought of the Amur basin rivers and ruined natural spawning grounds. Favourable hydrological conditions of recent years and the efficient aid of man helped to restore fish reserves.

A comprehensive programme for protecting the fish reserves of the Amur has now been worked out for the Far East. Two-month campaigns for protection of spawning grounds are held annually. During this period all kinds of fishing as well as navigation are banned. Large fish-breeding ponds have been set up. The Far Eastern Amur is unique as to its diverse aquatic fauna in which more than 100 fish species are found. Its reservoir is especially famous for kaluga (Huso dauricus) weighing about 1,000 kg, a large perch and sea bream fish.

The restoration work is 40-50 times cheaper than the making of new parts, stresses the newspaper.

### FERGHANA STEPPE SCYTHIANS

A gallery of petroglyphs — ancient rock pictures — has been found in the north of the Central Asian republic of Tajikistan, writes the newspaper TRUD. Such petroglyphs characteristically executed and serving as a "visiting card" to indicate the presence of the Scythians, were earlier discovered in Siberia, Kazakhstan and the Southern Russian steppes.

It was only in the Fergana Valley, where many other signs of their life had been discovered, that one could find any specific evidence that the Scythians had once lived there, which was a mystery in itself. The further complicated the already obscure question of how people settled throughout the Eurasian continent in ancient times. Some doubted whether the Central Asian Scythians, or Sakas, had ever been in the Fergana area at all.

Today, these doubts have been dispelled. In the Fergana Valley, at the foot of the Kurumun Mountain Range, an archaeological expedition has discovered more than 80 thousand petroglyphs made throughout centuries. This has confirmed the information supplied by ancient Greek historians who say that the Scythians, led by Alexander the Great, founder of the "Scythian" fortresses, Alexandria Eschate, were subduing the "barbaric" tribes. They were, in fact, the Sakas. It would take a specialist to cast a cursory glance at the petroglyphs found in Fergana Valley to get convinced that this is true. The same "animalistic" style of the drawings peculiar to the Scythians (the same style and hunting scenes, and the same astronomical symbols — all these are present in the Fergana lands).

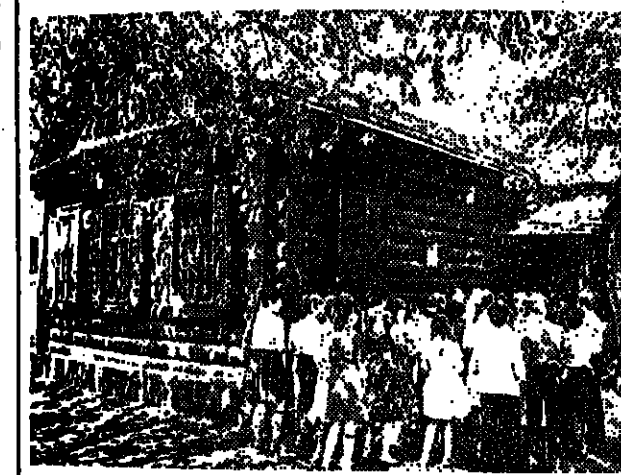
### Places to visit

### THE KUTUZOV HUT

The Hut of peasant Andrei Frolov, in the former Fili village (Moscow Region), is known for the famous meeting convened in it by the Russian military leader Mikhail Kutuzov on September 1, 1812, during the Patriotic War. The decision

adopted at the meeting was to save the army Moscow should be left to the French without a fight.

In 1950 the Frolov family was resettled and the Hut preserved as an historical monument guarded by invalids.



soldiers. In 1808 it got burned but it was built anew on private donations in 1807 and turned into a museum.

Since 1963 the Hut has been a branch of the museum panorama Borodino Battle. Now an exhibition devoted to Mikhail Kutuzov has opened in it.

● The Hut (left) and the great military leader's bust (above). Sculptor: Tomskey.

### Science and technology

### ELECTRONIC HELPER FOR CHEMISTS

The rare variety of the so-called rare earths with electronic properties, obtained by chemical workers of Tajikistan (a Soviet republic in Central Asia), is studied by experts at a substance more costly than gold. The molecules of such labelled substances can be widely used in biological research. For example, injected into the live organism, they create opportunities for studying the processes of metabolism, the state of the tiniest particles of the substances participating in it, whether they are food components or the membrane of a live cell. In this way it will be possible to obtain information, well in advance, about the predisposition to various diseases. Now in clinics such examinations take only several days. Electronic labels considerably speed up the process.

The new substance is used not only in biology but also in engineering. For example, in mining enterprises electronic spectrometers help determine the concentration of copper, molybdenum, vanadium and calcite in ores.

### HYBRID OF COW AND ZEBU

A new breed of cattle is being developed by animal breeders in Azerbaijan (a Transcaucasian republic). These animals combine the merits of two completely different stocks — Latvian cow and zebu (a breed of cattle from India, which is a special species of cattle). The hybrids eat plain food well. Like the zebu, are disease resistant. At the same time, they give the unproductive zebu, they give milk with high fat content and with high fat content. They are quickly gain weight. Now there are already about a million hybrid animals in different districts of the Soviet Union.

### WHY ARE MORE TEACHERS NEEDED?

The training of teachers is being considerably stepped up in the Soviet Union — from 181,000 to 225,000 in higher training colleges and from 134,000 to 165,000 in secondary teachers' schools. What has necessitated this growth?

In the next few years all Soviet children will start attending school at the age of six, a year earlier. This is envisaged

by the General and Vocational School Reform now being carried out in the country. There will now be an 11-year general education school. Despite a considerable rise in salaries (on an average by 30-35 per cent), the amount of work to be done by a primary school teacher reduces from 24 hours per week to 20

hours. The number of pupils reduces in all classes. The system of dividing classes into subgroups for the study of a number of subjects is being expanded. With such a change in the structure of the school system the demand for teachers is increasing.

### LOMONOSOV'S LABORATORY BEING RESTORED

Examination of ancient documents and maps as well as the search for materials in the Academic chancellery and other documents have enabled Soviet scholars to solve an almost two-century-old mystery about the site of Mikhail Lomonosov's chemical laboratory.

The 18th-century plan of the capital of the Russian Empire St. Petersburg, which has come down to us, shows this place, on Vasilievsky Island with great precision. The laboratory was set up not far from the Academic Herb Garden, a precursor of present-day Botanical Garden. It was a one-storey chemical laboratory building with four windows along its facade. The great scientist himself was in charge of procurement of the equipment for the laboratory. He equipped it with the most diverse scientific instruments, some of which were made on the basis of his drawings and designs. Before long, this became the first and one of the best scientific research laboratories in Russia.

Working in the laboratory, Lomonosov carried out a series of experiments which are of great scientific and practical value and laid the foundation for a new branch of science — physical chemistry.

The Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences has decided to restore Lomonosov's Laboratory on its old site. The first phase of the work is to be completed in 1986 to coincide with the 275th birth anniversary of the founder of Russian and Soviet science.

### Yevpatoriya welcomes guests

The flag of the summer season has been raised at a ceremony in Yevpatoriya — all-Union children's resort-city on the Black Sea coast of the Crimea.

About 2,000 children from all over the country have come to spend their holidays there. They have at their disposal a palace of Young Pioneers for 800 seats, built recently five swimming pools and a new spa. The Yuni Leninets children's resort is one of the biggest in the country.

Nature itself has seen to it that this place is made a fine climatic resort, that the children rest well, get a store of energy and health. The resort offers its guests a combination of sea and steppe air, springs of mineral waters and muds, comfortable beaches and the generous Crimean sun.

The construction of Young Pioneer camps, the expansion and improvement of operating ones continues in the city. More and more of them are being turned over to all-year-round service. Every year about 800,000 schoolchildren mustar their strength and improve their health there.

### VIEWPOINT

### ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND THE PUBLIC

By Gennady KOVALYOV

A number of laws on the protection and rational utilization of land, water, the atmosphere and flora has been adopted in the Soviet Union. This is not because of a crisis in environmental protection. According to the Rome Club\*, air pollution level in the USSR is twice lower than in West European countries and three times less than in the USA. The Soviet Union is closer to solving the problem of ceasing waste water disposal into reservoirs than other countries. The total capacity of closed water circulation systems in the country is equal to the average annual flow of the Volga — the biggest river in Europe. Large-scale reclamation of lands which suffered from industrial encroachment is now going on. The rare samples of flora and fauna are being protected at reserves and sanctuaries.

However, all this is no excuse for complacency. New enterprises are being built; old ones are being expanded and it is necessary to give adequate consideration to nature.

Environmental protection in the USSR is the prerogative of the state but the public too greatly contributes to it. At one time the Soviet press began publishing many letters about the protection of the world's biggest fresh water Lake Baikal. Scientists, public figures and ordinary citizens criticized the ministries which began building enterprises near the lake without taking radical measures to purify waste waters. Soon governmental resolutions outlining concrete measures to prevent the lake from pollution were adopted. The construction of new enterprises on the shores of Baikal was stopped, and its reserve zones were expanded there. The public also participated in the adoption of several other legislative acts on environmental protection.

Soviet trade unions directly participate in drafting laws on nature protection and in exercising control over their fulfillment. Together with state inspection institutions trade unions examine new projects and veto those with insufficient capacity of purification works. If any violations in the technology of purifying production waste at the operating plants and factories are discovered, trade unions see to their correction by management.

Jointly with the state service, trade unions see to it that the norms of noxious substances concentration in the air, water and soil are observed, and revise them in favour of man and nature, depending on concrete situations.

Trade unions have the right to interfere not only when new enterprises appear in the city, but also to insist on moving old ones if they contaminate the environment. In Moscow alone about 80 ecologically dangerous plants and factories have been removed to places beyond the city limits.

Now the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU) is discussing the formation of special environmental protection commissions with extensive powers at the central, factory and other levels. Research institutions and ecologists will participate in the work of these commissions.

\* The Rome Club is a non-governmental organization which studies and works out recommendations on future problems.

### Wooden spoon players



These urchins bustling with life are members of a children's ensemble of folk instruments at the Railwaymen's Palace of Culture in the city of Gorky on the Volga. In the past, Gorky was known as Nizhni Novgorod.

Everyone here plays several instruments. Apart from the traditional Russian horns and balalaikas, the boys produce tuneful sounds with such unlikely instruments as: shovels, yel, their specialty is the making of wooden spoons with great mastery. This art dates back to time immemorial. Their ensemble is called, "Nizhnegorodskiy Lozhki" which is rather a fair description of themselves and the "instruments" they play.

The all-Union recording firm Melodie plans to release a record with the best concert numbers of the young musicians to coincide with the 12th Festival of Youth and Students. They will take part in the Festival's cultural programme.

### FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

#### WHAT IS REAL CULTURE?

This question is pondered on by journalist Mariya Barakova in the youth SMENA magazine.

Ever since man started to understand life and sang very simple songs, there started to shape culture, and awareness of what is good and bad, beautiful and hideous, the science of living a worthy life, the author notes. This centuries-long great work of the best minds and hearts created a culture which was naturally passed on from mother to son, grandfather to grandson by word of mouth — even today the child gets the rudiments of culture long before his first book.

Modern culture has many layers. At its roots is deep atrata of century-old moral ideas (there can be no immoral culture) — literature, science and all types of art. Every human consciousness assimilates these riches in its own way — depending on its natural ability, knock and psychic mold. One soul may brim with spiritual culture, soaked by its most refined forms, while another, with a much lesser capability, assimilates only the basics (sometimes in the form of the simple words like father's instructions or grandmother's stories). All these are cultured people but with different educational backgrounds. A person may not read Servant or be able to understand Mozart and yet remain a man of culture. A cultured person would not break the code of honesty, pay back kindness with ingratitude, or betray a friend. Personal culture is an ingrained sum total of lofty moral principles which operate nearly automatically in everyday life, the author maintains. But there is still another type of perception, quite often met nowadays, where the entire appeal, vividness and excitement of culture are taken beyond the context of its high moral

principles, not as one's daily bread but rather like a libit. Outwardly, to distinguish between this defective superficial culture and a real genuine one is not always possible, or it possible, not at first glance, Barakova concludes.

#### PLASMA DOES REPAIRS

More than 500,000 million cu m of natural gas are transported in the USSR from the place of extraction to consumers, writes the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA. It is pumped through pipelines by powerful plants. After every 150-200 kilometres there are compressor stations along the route.

However, the parts of the turbine, just like of any other machine, are being worn out, and the power of the turbine drops. Should the blade be replaced by a new one when there are more than 2,500 gas turbines in the country, and 1,000 blades in each machine? A basically new solution was needed, and it was found by the experts of the E.O. Paton Institute of Electrical Welding in the Ukraine. They suggested that the vital parts of gas turbines be restored by means of plasma welding. Equipment allowing to quickly materialize the new project has been developed. Plasma technology is already being used at 20 repair enterprises, servicing the turbines of the country's all gas pipelines. More than 150,000 various units, parts of all Soviet and foreign gas turbines are being restored every year. The idle time of gas pumping units has reduced, and the reliability of their operation has considerably increased. Gas saving comes to 500 million cu m a year.



# ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

## LYUDMILA SEMENYAKA



Moscow stands on the threshold of the Fifth International Ballet Competition famous for its discovery of new ballet stars. Among these stars is the renowned ballerina of the Bolshoi Theatre Lyudmila Semenyaka. She took part in the 1969 competition and many classic ballet fans admired the 17-year-old pupil of the Leningrad Vaganova Ballet Academy. Neither audience, journalists nor the strict and discerning jury members remained indifferent to the dazzling rock-a-roll danced by the young girl in the number called "We". She offered high technique and artistry in serious ballet too — a very difficult variation from "Giselle" (music by Adam). Years passed. Moscow met Semenyaka again

in 1972 at a national ballet competition. She came as a professional with complete technical control as far as classic ballet steps were concerned. Her stage manner was well-bred and she had a beautiful line. That year she became a member of the Bolshoi Ballet company. She made a smooth debut as Odette and Odile in Tchaikovsky's "Swan Lake" and became a pupil of Galina Ulanova.

Her Princess Aurora in "The Sleeping Beauty" had glamour and vivacity. Then came Giselle. In Act 1 her dancing had life and unaffected sweetness. In Act 2 she appeared in the full brilliance of her effortless schooled technique as a worthy exponent of Vaganova's style.

Having joined the company of the Bolshoi Semenyaka wished eagerly to dance ballets choreographed by Yuri Grigorovich. She was cast as Princess Shirin in "Legend of Love" (music by Arif Melikov) and achieved great impact.

A beautifully schooled dancer, Semenyaka felt completely at home in the technically difficult ballet, and gave the character great sensitivity. The plastic work, considerably different from the familiar ballets of Tchaikovsky and Adam, was eloquent and expressive. Then followed another role in a ballet also choreographed by Grigorovich. It was Phrygia in Khachaturian's "Spadassu".

Each role brought new details and interpretations. Semenyaka filled them with her charm, intellect and character. She has danced Valentina in "Angara", a girl slightly resembling the one from the number "We" in the first scenes, but as the story developed suffering a great personal drama. The dancer etched out a beautiful portrait of Tserina Anastasiya in Prokofiev's ballet "Ivan the Terrible" — a live picture of swanlike maidens from Russian tales.

Today, famous and bearing many titles, Semenyaka is one of the best classically-trained dancers at the Bolshoi. This is why she feels completely at home in modern choreography. This is why she is such a joy to watch. People eagerly wait for her new roles.

Margarita ANOKHINA

## Fun Festival awards

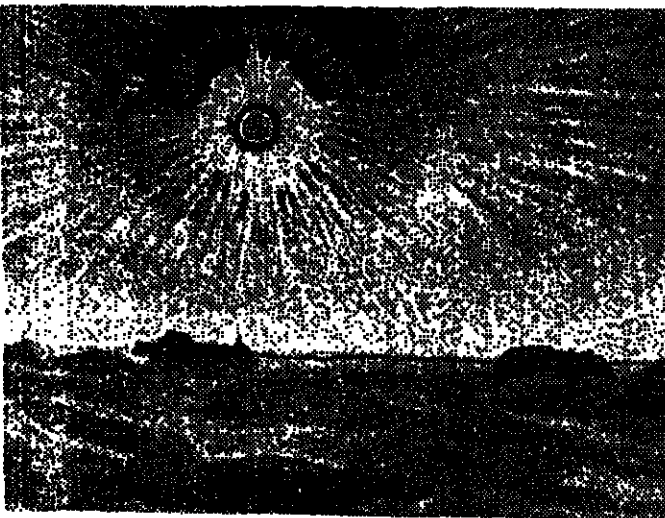
A Festival of Humour and Satire has ended in Gabrovo, a Bulgarian town reputed to be the world's capital of fun. The award winners of this 3rd International Festival of Comedy and Satirical Film were named by a jury. A special award for the best satire film and films for children went to a Soviet film, "Bad Mark with Deception", directed by Andrei Prachenko. The first prize among the short features was shared by the Soviet and Romanian films "The Reverse Side of the Moon" and the "Remarkable Trio". Lyudmila Gurchenko won the title of the best actress for her part in the film "Prokhinlada, or Spot Jeoging". Bulgarian Todor Kotov was acclaimed the best male actor in the films "Dangerous Charming" and "One-Day Master". The Charlie Chaplin Prize of the Festival went in the film "Touche" produced by Sydney Pollack of the USA.

## MUSICIANS ON TOUR

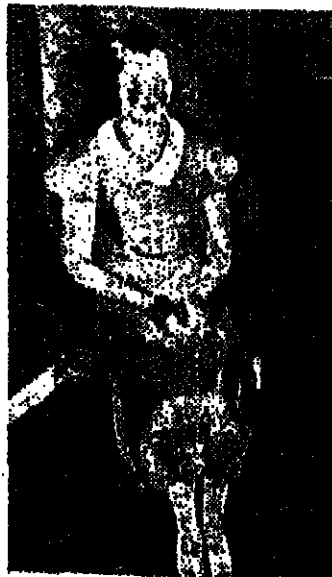
A short while ago the USSR State Symphony Orchestra returned from a successful tour of eleven Italian cities. Later the musicians participated in the International Festival in Vienna and also performed in Dresden at a closing ceremony of the USSR Days of Culture in the GDR.

After a brief rehearsal interval in Moscow the orchestra embarked on another tour. This is our third tour of Siberia, and it is being undertaken on the eve of the orchestra's 50th jubilee. And its art director, Yevgeny Svetlanov.

## REALISTIC ART OF ERLING FREDERIKSEN



● "Morning".



● "Rise".

Erling Frederiksen, a prominent Danish artist whose drawings are currently being exhibited in Moscow, is a firm partisan of realistic art. For many years he has been a member of the Corner association which unites progressive-minded artists in Denmark.

Frederiksen and his fellow artists of the Corner group are distinguished by humanism and realistic integrity of drawing. He is active in promoting cultural ties between the USSR and Denmark and largely contributes to organizing Soviet art exhibitions at home.

Soviet art amateurs have already familiarized themselves with both group exposition of the Corner association and individual displays of realistic genre works by a well-known Danish artist Victor Broekdorff. Erling Frederiksen's drawings now on display at the exhibition hall at 6 Ustakaya St. is another contribution to cultural exchange between the Soviet Union and Denmark.

## GUEST PERFORMANCES IN JUNE

Playbills in June offer visitors from Europe, Asia and Latin America, who will come in groups and single. Moscow will hear the Göteborg Symphony Orchestra (Sweden) with a programme including Shostakovich, Sibelius and Haydn. The Symphony Orchestra of the State Philharmonic Society of the Mongolian People's Republic will give concerts in Novosibirsk and Ulan-Ude.

The Netherlands Dance Theatre led by Jih Kylian will make their debut in Moscow with ballets by Stravinsky, Janáček, Debussy, Ravel, etc.

Traditional Indian music will be played in Moscow and Kiev concert halls by Ravi Shankar and a group of accompanying musicians. A programme, "Dances of India", will be presented in Moscow, Kiev and Simferopol, by dance groups from various states and regions of India, a puppeteers group from Calcutta and a folk orchestra.

The National Ensemble of Sri Lanka, which has already visited

this country earlier, will give performances in Moscow, Cherkassy, Kharkov, Moscow, The National Ensemble of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen will Frunze and Moscow.

Baku, Yerevan and Barmah will give performances in Moscow, Cherkassy, Kharkov, Moscow, The National Ensemble of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen will Frunze and Moscow.

Vocal programmes by Mann, Brubaker and Ruse will be presented in concert halls in Moscow, Kiev, Minsk, Vilnius and Pilsudski. Conducted by Chakryov from Bulgaria will come to Leningrad.

Famous Italian singer Edo Fogni will give concerts in Leningrad, Moscow and Kiev. Besides, the June play will feature many variety and soloists from abroad.

## Sounds of Oistrakh violin

All recorded violin performances by David Oistrakh will sound on records to be issued by the Moscow firm Melodia. The first part of the release will include items of the Main Stock of the All-Union Radio network, Soviet composers' works performed by the authors and the outstanding violinist as well as phonograms dedicated to Oistrakh's conducting art and his performances with leading world orchestras.

The second part of the full collection is his selected concert numbers featuring Moscow 1968 recitals and his last performances. The collection will be completed by phonograms from the musician's personal archives recorded during his numerous guest performances. Every set of records has booklet containing a detailed commentary compiled by leading musicians in the country.

The release of the full collection of the outstanding musician's records is not the first experience in the firm's activities.

## FACTS and EVENTS

Festivals. Orenburg is the venue for a festival of popular arts in which many artists from the USSR and Western Europe are taking part. Artists of the festival's theatrical repertoire will discuss problems of puppeteering with guests from Bulgaria, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Exhibitions. On show at exhibition currently going on in the USSR are articles of decorative and applied arts: ceramics, leather, porcelain, and glass. The makers belong to different generations. Well known great interest in folk art.

# BUSINESS

## V/O Novoexport: Twenty Years in Foreign Trade

The all-Union Novoexport group was set up in 1965 specifically to export new Soviet goods previously unknown at foreign markets. In 1973 it was reorganized into an all-Union foreign trade association.

Nowadays Novoexport's turnover is twenty-six times as much as in its initial business years while Soviet exports have grown 67-fold. Today, Novoexport does business with 220 companies in forty-five countries.

The list of its exports includes secondary raw materials, peat, fishing-tackle, domestic wooden ware, gardening implements, carpets, china, ceramics, anti-quary goods etc. A constantly growing variety of secondary raw materials and industrial wastes account for over 80 per cent of its total exports. In 1984 a variety of tyre manufacturing and catalytic cracking wastes were added to the export list.

Expansion of the list encourages the development of the

national economy. The exports of bog-moss peat, for instance, were preceded by the intensive development of peat extraction in this country. Within a few years the Russian Federation, Latvia, Estonia and Byelorussia created a network of shops equipped with up-to-date machinery that compresses and packs peat into plastic bags.

Hand-made carpets are traditional Soviet export articles. Particularly popular abroad are hand-made rugs from Turkmenia, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Daghestan, where carpets are made since time immemorial.

V/O Novoexport has been initially delivering abroad handicraft wares, antiquary goods, china and ceramics. In the last 20 years export of the items has risen 10-fold. These original articles, including varnished miniatures of Palekh, Khokhl, Fedoskino, and Matyora, painted trays of Zhostovo and china of Gzhel are created by skilled folk craftsmen at almost 200 national enterprises.

## Agricultural cooperation

Soviet-Indian cooperation in agriculture started back in 1950, when the first mechanized state farm was set up in Suratgarh, Punjab state, with the participation of the USSR. Equipped with Soviet machinery, the Suratgarh farm is today a major enterprise engaged in the production of highly efficient seeds, not only in India but in all Asian countries.

The experience of Suratgarh was used to set up similar farms in other parts of India. Soviet and Indian organizations promote agricultural ties on a planned basis, which underlines the long-term programme of economic trade, scientific and technical cooperation signed in 1979, as well as annual cooperation programme in agriculture.

The tractor Harsha, produced on Soviet licence, is widely used on Indian state farms. The Bezostaya-1 wheat has made a good showing in India. The sunflower of the Peredovik variety is also successfully grown in that country.

Cultivation of the Kalyansona wheat variety, developed by Indian plant-breeders, has started in the Soviet Union. The Indian Aruna technology of castor-oil plant cultivation may be applied in the Central Asian republics. Cooperation of Soviet and Indian experts in irrigation and land reclamation is also promising.

days 1 p.m. to 7 p.m. Saturdays and Sundays, noon to 5 p.m. Metro Pushkinskaya. Gorkovskaya.

Vying for the title are sportsmen from Dynamo, Zenit, Spartak and Trud.

## CONCERT HALLS

Variety Theatre (20/2 Bersenevskaya Embankment), 8, 9 — "Era a Cat Appreciates a Kind Word", a variety performance, featuring Yevgeny Petrovsky.

13 p.m. 8 — Tatyana Doronina's play, "A Pretty Woman with a Flower and Windows Facing North".

Concert Hall at the Central Theatre House (146 Leninsky Prospekt), 8, 9 — The Radar pop group (Estonia).

## SPORTS

ATLETICS. Lenin Central Stadium, 8, 9 — The Znamenskaya brothers memorial. International competition. On June 8, at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.; on 9, at 10 a.m. 1978 and Znamenskaya (1963-64) are on-line. USSR champions, 22-times national record-holders and winners in most prestigious international competitions.

RUSSIAN SKITTLES. Dynamo Stadium, 8, 9 — Moscow championship. 10 a.m. (both days).

Track at Krylatovskoye (Metro Molodyozhnaya, Bus 229), 8, 9 — The 1st all-Russia junior sports games, 10 a.m. (both days).

RACING. Bitka Sports Complex (33 Balaklavsky Prospekt), 8-10 — All-Union championship of trade union sports clubs, June 8 — 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.; June 9 — 1 p.m.; June 10 — 2 p.m. Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.), 9 — Racing and trotting, 1 p.m.

## WEATHER

June 8-10

In Moscow, city and region, no precipitation on June 8. Later short showers. NE wind veering to W, 3-7 mps. Night temperatures of 7°-11°C and 12°-17°C during the day on June 8. In the following days the temperature will rise to 18°-22°C in the south of the region up to 24°C.

Very warm weather for this time of the year is in the north of Evenskiya near the Polar Circle where day temperatures rise up to 20°-23°C.



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**АЭРОФЛОТ**  
Soviet airlines

## SONY PROMOTES TRADE

At the Moscow International Trade Centre the Japanese company Sony recently showed its products to Soviet specialists. At the exhibition were household radio appliances, colour TV sets, transistor radios only three-mm thick, stereo systems, as well as video tape recorders with eight-mm cassettes and the most compact pick-ups.

Our company has been maintaining business contacts with Soviet foreign trade organizations for more than 15 years. Hajime Unoki, Senior Managing Director of the Sony corporation, told an MNI correspondent. In these years, he went on, we have been supplying the USSR with video equipment for TV stations and some other technologies. In the last three years the value of our goods delivered to the USSR amounted to about five million dollars a year. In the near future we shall sign a contract with V/O Mashpriborintorg under which the Moscow TV Centre will be supplied with video equipment.

We hope, Hajime Unoki said in conclusion, that trade links of our company with the Soviet Union will further expand. To give the Soviet customers a better knowledge of our products we are going to demonstrate our goods at exhibitions every year.

## MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL AIR BRIDGE

Thirty years ago the Polish LOT airline began regular flights along the Warsaw-Moscow route. During these years Polish pilots have conveyed more than one million passengers to both capitals.

Polish pilots fly to 45 countries on Soviet IL-62M airliners. LOT also flies other Soviet machines. In turn, Polish aircraft works manufacture serially after Soviet technical documentation and supply the USSR with AN-2 and AN-28 planes. Besides, a few years ago Polish enterprises started the production of tail sections, flap and gear for the Soviet IL-86 wide-fuselage airliner.

Not long ago negotiations were successfully concluded with Aeroflot representatives on increasing the number of flights between Warsaw and Moscow. Jan Kujawa, LOT's Moscow office director, told an MNI correspondent. With good results we are marking the 30th anniversary of regular flights by our liners to the Soviet Union. This year we are going to carry 42,000 passengers. Apart from Moscow, our pilots have commenced flights to Leningrad, Kiev, and Odessa. In Taskent our airliners make stopovers en route to Bangkok.

We maintain very close friendly relations with Aeroflot experts. We cooperate in various spheres, actively exchange know-how in the preparation of equipment and in air navigation. Our pilot-instructors undergo regular training in Ulyanovsk, and our flying classes are filled with Soviet students. Thanks to the many-faceted cooperation, LOT holds a place of its own among the airlines of the world, stressed Jan Kujawa.

## VÖEST-ALPINE—A REPUTED PARTNER

A new river passenger ship, named after Soviet poet Mikhail Svetlov, was recently launched in Korneuburg, at the shipyards of the major Austrian state ship-building concern, Vöest-Alpine. "Mikhail Svetlov" is the first of a series of five comfortable river vessels ordered by the Soviet Union. The low-draught ships of this class are used for servicing

passenger lines in the Volga-Kama river system.

Over the 30 years of cooperation between Soviet foreign trade organizations and the Linz-Korneuburg ship-building companies, more than 170 vessels of various classes have been built on orders placed by the Soviet Union. Among them are modern passenger motorboats, tug, dry cargo ships, barges, etc.